NINETY FOURTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DESTRUCTION NOW THREATENS ST. VINCENT ISLAND: 450 PERSONS RESCUED AT ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.

Eruptions Continue in Islands, and Fearful Drought Withers All Living Things -Horrors of Thirst and Famine Added to Those of Fire and Earthquakes.

A special cable to the New York Herald and St. Louis Republic from St. Lucia, the island next south of Martinique, where the chief disaster of May 8 occurred, says that the Soufriere of St. Vincent is also in eruption and another disaster is feared.

St. Lucia is midway between the two volcanic centers of Martinique and St. Vincent.

A wall of fire on Martinique makes relief work for the present impossible. The Senate in Washington has passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for relief work in Martinique. The French Cabinet. in Paris, has authorized the Minister of Finance to expend all moneys necessary for the sufferers, and an officer has sailed from Brest with \$100,000. A cable from Senator Knight, in Fort de France, Martinique, says Morne

Rouge, a suburb of St. Pierre, was spared. Four American ships are believed to have been among the vessels destroyed

in St. Pierre's harbor. Cable communication with Fort de France, ten miles from St. Pierre, was

The French Cable Company's repair steamer Pounyer Quentier landed at

Fort de France about 450 persons she had picked up in the harbor of St. Great Britain will send a warship at once to Martinique.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati has been ordered to the island and the training ship Dixie will go to Fort de France.

SHADOW OF DEATH HOVERS OVER ALL LESSER ANTILLES.

Catastrophe Which Destroyed St. Pierre, Martinique, Is Followed by Showers of Hot Ashes Which Wither Men, Beasts and Vegetation, While Volcanic Disturbances Dry Up All Sources of Water Supply in Neighboring Islands.

TUN REDS PERISH FROM HEAT AND THIRST IN ST. VINCENT.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS RE-

St. Lucia, British West Indies, May 10-(Copyright, 1902)-It is a certainty that the city of the Pierre, Martinique, has been obliterated, with its 25,000 population, and other towns within the shadow of Mont Pelee in all probability have been razed by flaming gas and cinders and by red-hot rocks and incandescent sand.

At present all attempts at rescue or investigation are practically useless, Along four miles of the western coast of the island there is a bed of fire, and at ses

the sky is black with smoke and ashes,

Passing vessels report that the blanket of fire which fell upon St. Pierre appears to be consuming all the country for miles around

It seems beyond doubt that the radius of destruction has involved at least 40,000 vic tims. They had no apparent chance to escape when the top of the mountain exploded. The belief here is that some residents of St. Pierre must have taken warning from the ominous actions of Mount Pelee for several days previous to the catastrophe and have

way between these two volcanic centers. The volcano called the Soufriers (Sulphur Pit).

which is so widespread.

sought refuge in the country. Even then they may have been caught in the disaster

on the northwestern part of St. Vincent, is in sympathetic eruption. FURNACELIKE HEAT AND AWFUL DROUGHT AFFLICT ST. VINCENT

One-third of the north side of the island, or for a distance of six miles, there is

Incandescent sand and red-hot cinders are filling the fertile and well-populated valleys All the springs have been dried up and the lakes are steaming pits. The residents are dying of burns and thirst, and many have been overtaken in their flight by the overflow

In this 150-mile stretch of the Winward Islands the volcanic ashes from St. Vincent and from Martinique overhang in vast clouds, turning daylight into partial darkness. Decks and rigging of vessels are covered with the dust and a feeling of terror prevalls

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, on the southwestern end, with a population of 5.000, is still safe, but the people are alarmed and fear flaming masses from the Soufriere may overwhelm them at any moment. There are ever-active volcanoes on St. Lucia and Dominica, but these have shown no

sympathy with the upheavals of the neighboring island. The latest reports from the vicinity of St. Pierre come via the Royal Mail steamship

which called off that port at 10 o'clock last night. Attempts were made to signal the possibly living by throwing up rockets and blowing the whistle. There was no response A boat was sent toward shore, but a landing was found impossible because of fire along the coast for miles. All the shipping in port had been destroyed later attempt to enter the city by officers of the French Colonial Government was

baried by flames. Among the ruins of the streets lay hundreds of bodies DYING MEN SAIL FUGITIVE SHIP INTO HARBOR OF ST. LUCIA.

The British steamship Roddam, of all the shipping in the harbor, glone escaped and came into this port with a cargo of dead and dying. She was dismantled and almost wrecked. She was burned from stem to stern.

Ten of her crew had been scorched to death while she fought her way to sea. The captain, terribly burned and blinded, steered his ship through a storm of fire. He was the only man on board able to help himself above decks. The steamer's agent was alongride in the harbor of St. Pierre when the city was

overwhelmed, and crawled on board in what he says was a "cloud of fire." He was severely burned, but probably will live. Two men of the crew have died since they were taken ashore to the hospital in St.

Lucia, and the captain is not expected to survive. It is probable that the agent from St. Pierre will be the only survivor of those who renched here. The Roddam was navigated to safety literally by a handful of dying men.

Late advices may that some of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, taking warning, fled to Fort de France, the capital of Martinique, and a few came to St. Lucia. But almost all of these refugees were women and children, sent away by their husbands and fathers. These are now left destitute and desolate.

Thousands of persons are flocking into Fort de France and famine faces these survivors. Animals are dying all over the island and all fodder and growing crops are

BODIES OF MEN AND ANIMALS WITHERED BY RED-HOT ASHES.

Bodies of men and cows and horses are found, dried by the rain of red-hot ashes. miles from the scene of active destruction. Other islands are sending assistance, but they are without guidance as to the nature and extent of the help required. Foodstuffs of all kinds are urgently needed for the relief of Martinique, and St. Vin-

cent as well, in addition to the suffering refugees already in St. Lucia. It is impossible to obtain any coherent account of the catastrophe from the survivors in this port. Almost without exception they are tortured with injuries and have only half-crazed recollection of a flight for life.

It is not even possible to ascertain whether the configuration of the country has greatly changed, although it is said that the whole top of the mountain has been blown off, for volcanic masses were scattered for a distance of at least a dozen miles.



ONE OF THE PITONS, ISLAND OF ST. LUCIA.

Two oddly shaped peaks rise from the southern end of the island. They are supposed to be the cores of former volcanoes whose craters have been disintegrated.

DAYS OF TERROR PRECEDED THE ERUPTION.

Ashes Had Covered St. Pierre to the Depth of an Inch, and a Stream of Lava Had Entombed a Sugar Factory and Its Employes-City Lighted by Glare From Mount Pelee's Glowing Crater -Thunderous Detonations Heard Hundreds of Miles.

May 10.-Pelee, a volcanic mountain, some ten miles north of St. Pierre, the commercial cable of Martinique, is the mountain which made a faint show of eruption fifty

On May 3 last it began to throw out dense clouds of smeke. At midnight the same day flames, accompanied with rumbling noises, lighted the city over an immense area, causing widespread terror. May 4 hot ashes covered the whole city

quarter of St. Pierre an inch thick and nade Pelee invisible. At noon, May 5, a stream of burning lava rushed 4,400 feet down the mountain side, following the dry bed of a torrent and

reaching the sea, five miles from the mountion, in three minutes.

In its rush the fiery flood swept from its

path plantations, buildings, factories, catile and human beings over a breadth of about half a mil Sugar Factory Entombed in Lava. At the rear of the mouth of the Riviere

Blanche stood the large Guerin sugar fac-tory, one of the finest in the island. It is now completely entombed in lava. The tall chimney alone is visible. One hundred and fifty persons are estimated to have perished there, including the owner's son. As the lava rushed into the sea the latter received 300 feet all alone the receded 300 feet all along the west coast; returning with greater strength, a big wave covered the whole sea front of St. Pierre,

but doing little damage shore or affoat.

Terrible detonations, heard hundreds of miles northward, followed at short, irreguintervals and continued at night. the intense darkness the electric light failed, but the town was lit up by lurid

terror-stricken inhabitants rushed for the hills in their night clothes, screaming. shouting and wailing-mad with terror The Plissono family escaped to St. Tura n a small steamer. Thirty-five persons, in a small steamer. Thirty-five persons, mostly women and children, arrived here in renoon of May 6. The men remained in Martinique.

same afternoon later telegraphic nunication was interrupted with both slands of Martinique and St. Vincent.

Crippled Ship Crawls to Castries. In the afternoon of last Thursday the steamer Roddam, which had left St. Lucia at midnight on the 7th for Marinique, crawled slowly into the Castries farbor, unrecognizable, gray with ashes, her rigging dismantled and sheets and awn-

Castries, St. Lucia, British West Indies, I fine weather succeeding an awful thunderstorm during the night, he was talking to the ship's agent, Joseph Plissono, who was in a boat cloudside, when he saw a tre-mendous cloud of smoke and glowing cin-ders rushing with terrific rapidity over the town and port, completely, in an instant, enveloping the former in a sheet of flame and raining fire on board.

The agent had just time to climb on board, when his boat disappeared. Several of the crew of the Roddam were culckly scorched to death.

By superhuman efforts, having steam up, the cable was slipped and the steamer backed away from the shore, and nine hours later managed to reach Castries.

Ten of the Roddam's men were lying dead, contorted and burned out of human semblance, among the black cinders which covered the ship's deck to a depth of six inches. Two more of the crew have since died. Two of the survivors of the crew were loud in their praise of the heroic conduct of the cartain steering their yessel away. of the captain steering their vessel away from destruction with his own hands, which were badly burned by the rain of fire which kept falling on the ship for miles after she got under way.

Dying Man Waves a Farewell. All the shipping in the port has been utterly destroyed, the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company's repairing vessel going first, then the Quebec Liner Roralma. Captain Muggah of the latter waved his hand in farewell to the Roddam as his vessel sank with a terrific explosion. to Martinique at 7 p. m. The captain of this vessel reported that some thirty persons left St. Pierre by the 8 o'clock boat Thurs day morning for Fort de France, and con-

sequently were saved. All attempts to get to St. Pierre an barred by fire. The closest ob sible showed houses still blazir user still blazing and streets strewn with charred bodies. It is certain the whole town and neighboring country for miles is utterly destroyed, and it is feared here that few, if any, of the in-

habitants escaped. The volcano of the island of St. Vincent has burst out in sympathetic ecuption. A steamer which returned from there last night reports that the northern third of the island was in flames and cut off from assistance by a continuous stream of burning lava, ashes folling in heavy shores. ner rigging dismanused and sheets and assistance by a continuous stream of burn-lings hanging about, torn and charred.

Captain Whatter reported that, having just cast anchor off St. Pierre at 8 a. m., in far as ien miles away.

SHIP TAKES 450 REFUGEES TO SAFETY.

Survivors So Dazed From Their Sufferings That They Can Give No Connected Account of What Has Happened - Authorities at Fort de France Making Every Effort to Care for the Unfortunate-Fears of a Famine Are Felt.

p. m.-The earthquakes have ceased, but the volcanic eruptions continue. The cable steamship Couyer Quertier of

the French Telegraphic Cable Company's line, has arrived here, with 450 refugees from the stricken city of St. Pierre. The commander reports that St. Pierre is entire-General Manager Jelladert of the French

Cable Company at St. Pierre was burned to death.

The survivors are suffering from terrible burns and so dazed by the awful experiences they have undergone that they can give no connected account of what happened. Many of them as yet fail to realize that they have at last arrived at a place of safety. Their condition is pitiable.

The French Cable Company has sent two cable ships to St. Pierre, in the hope of being able to render more aid.

Hopes Raised at Fort-de-France. Hopes are raised here that more population of St. Pierre than indicated in the earlier dispatchs have been saved. It is believed that a number of people were rescued from the stricken town by steamers running to Fort-de-France. The work of clearing away the debris

in the city of St. Pierre will be commenced as soon as it is possible to enter the ruins Until some semblance of order has been

Fort de France, Martinique, May 10, 1:45 restored and the smoking ruins have been by m.—The earthquakes have ceased, but partially cleared, it has been agreed by the Martinique authorities to burn all corpses found in the streets.

The authorities of Fort-de-France are sending all procurable necessaries for the sufferers with medical sid for the injured. RAIN OF LAVA STOPS RESCUERS. RAIN OF LAVA STOPS RESCUERS. St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, May 10 The Danish cruiser Valkyrien, which was dispatched from St. Thomas with food and medicines to Martinique, returned to St.

Thomas to-day. Her commander reports that he could make no landing on the coast of Martinique anywhere near St. Plerre.

The volcano, he states, is still vomiting red-bot lava and ashes over the site of the city and harbor. The cruiser could not get within five miles of the shore without exposing herself to certain destruction.
ST. VINCENT'S VOLCANO IS ACTIVE.

London, May 10 .- The following cablegram was received this morning at the Colonial Office from Governor Sir Frederick Mitchell

"The Soufriere volcano, on St. Vincent. British West Indies, erupted violently yesterday. Loud reports resembling artillery fire were heard at Barbados at 3 o'clock in At 5 o'clock there came darkness and thunder, accompanied by

PREDICTED TEN YEARS AGO.

New York, May 10.-The destruc- ◆ tion of St. Pierre was predicted by Maturin M. Balloud in his book. • "Equatorial America," published in •

"Once or twice since 1851 ominous nutterings have been heard from Mont Pelee, which, it is confidently predicted, will one day deluge St. Pierre with ashes and lava, repeating the story of Pompeil."

strong downpour of dust, which continued

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"Barbados is covered several inches deep with dust this morning. Have telegraphed Sir Robert B. Llewellyn, Governor of the Windward Islands, offering him all assist-

Another cablegram, received from Administrator Bell of the Island of Dominica, is as follows: 'A terrible eruption has occurred of a

volcano at Martiulque. Great distress pre-valis there. I am sending provisions immediately. All safe at Dominica." News From British Steamer Roddam Thirty deaths are reported to have oc-curred at the island of St. Vincent, according to a telegram received at the Colonial

lyn, forwarded from St. Lucia yesterday vening. The Governor adds: "Information incomplete. Eruption con tinues. I am endeavoring to get back to St. Vincent."

Office this morning from Governor Liewel

Steel, Young & Co. of this city, owners of the British steamer Roddam, which escaped from St. Pierre to St. Lucia, received this morning the first information from their agents at St. Lucia, as follows: "Terrible volcanic eruption at Martinique Roddam returned. One anchor and chain slipped. Tarpaulins and running gear burned, Machinery intact. Captain in hospital. Two mates, chief engineer and eight of crew dead. Ten in hospital. Second and third engineers aboard. Campbell, super-cargo, dead. Communication between here and Barbados interrupted."

ESTIMATES DEATHS AT 30,000.

London, May 10.-Lloyd's agent at St. Lucia, British West Indies, cables that later news fully confirms the disaster at St. Pierre. He says he cannot ascertain the numes of the vesses which have been lost, but they include one Italian bark and two steamers, one probably being the Grappler. the cable ship belonging to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

The total loss of life is estimated at 39,000. Lloyd's agent at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, cables that St. Pierre has been totally destroyed by fire, and that all the insabitants perished. All the vessels in the harbor were lost. These include the Grappler. The steamer

Roralma, belonging to the Quebec Steamship Company, took fire in port and be came a total loss. All on board the Roraima perished. FRANCE WILL AID THE SUFFERERS.

Paris, May 10.-At a meeting of the rench Cabinet this morning, the Minister of Finance, M. Calliaux, was authorized to expend all the money necessary to succor the sufferers by the Martinique disaster. An official from the Colonial Office sailed from Brest for Martinique this morning with a half million france (\$100,000 in cash. The Cabinet further decided to order the half-masting of flags over all public build-

colonies, M. Decrais, was instructed to tel-

ings for three days, and the Minister of the

STILL NO CABLE TO MARTINIQUE. London, May 10.—Cable communication between London and the Island of Martinique is cut off. The Direct West Indies Cable Company received at 1:30 this afternoon a cable dispatch from St. Lucia, dated to-day, saying: "Sloop just leaving for St. Vincent, presumably with the object of ascertaining what has happened on that island. Possibly took Governor Liewellyn." Communication is still obtainable with the Island of Guadeloupe, French Indies, but the news is congested, owing to the confesion prevailing in the system and the numerous official messages filed. The receipt of the first direct cable news from Martinique depends on how long the French company will take in repairing the cable to Fort de France, capital of the

island, on which they are now working. The British Admiralty is communicating with the Commander-in-Chief of the British rected to go to Martinique

Wealthiest Citizens Perished. It is apparent from the cable dispatches received that the eruption of the volcano on Mount Pelee will not do much damage to the summer crop, which is chiefly confined to the southern part of the island, and the gathering of which is now twothirds over. However, the wiping out of the moneyed population of the island centered at St. Pierre is bound to produce the most serious commercial effect. Not one of the business houses in London has heard word of its agents in Martinique

A partner of the principal English firm fealing with Martinique said to-day:

"I suppose all our agents are dead. Not much business is transacted between England and Martinique. Almost everything thence is shipped direct to Bordeaux, which suffers the most, I know Martinique well. The last time I was there, a few years ago, there were only two Englishmen and no American residents at St. Pierre, though that town did a good business with America in the way of foodstuffs. A large proportion of the white population belongs to the old French families, who preferred St. Pierre to any other part of the island. We never for a moment dreamed that Mount Pelee would be dangerous. Fifty years ago some smoke and steam issued from its crevices, but no attention was paid

AMERICA MAY GIVE \$100,000.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, May 10.—In the Senate today Mr. Fairbanks introduced a bill for the
relief of the citizens of the French West Indies, and it was read and passed. It authorizes the President of the United States to cause to be purchased such provisions, clothes, medicines and other necessary ar-ticles as he shall deem advisable and tender the same on the part of the Government of the United States to that of France for the relief of citizens who have suffered by



-Photographed last February by Hearl C. Garneau of St. Louis. STREET IN ST. PIERRE, WHICH WAS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN THE WEST INDIES.

ST. PIERRE AS SEEN RECENTLY BY H. C. GARNEAU OF ST. LOUIS

Henri C. Garneau, a St. Louis chemist who returned from a trip through the West Indian Islands recently, spent three days on the island of Martinique two months

He says that these three days were among the most delightful of his experience, and that the island resembles what the Garden of Eden would be imagined

The island of St. Vincent was the object of his trip, and he went there to examin the value of mines. On the return trip he stopped at Martinique, landing at St. Pierre. He traveled on the steamer Roddam, which is reported almost entirely de-

stroyed by the eruption.
"The boat runs between New York and
the West Indies, stopping at nearly all the
islands," said he. "I knew Captain Freeman of the vessel well. When the boat gets down among the islands it takes abourd a large number of negro hands to handle the freight, and of those who per ished aboard the majority probably were negroes. At Martinique, normally, not nore than four or five passengers are on

"The landing at Martinique was made at St. Pierre. There are no wharves, but the vessels may go very close to the shore, and landings are made by lighter from a dis-tance of about 150 yards. The town is built upon a steep incline at the edge of the ocean. Back of it is Mount Peelee. which is a volcane and was smollering while I was there.

"I went all over the Island on horseback. The follage is the most verdant that I ever saw and the climate delightful. It makes one desire to remain there permanently, just restling and enjoying a permanent si esta, as do most of the natives. I got very good photographs on the island, climbed to the summit of Mount Pelee and took a snapshot of the crater. I gave most of my pictures to an Englishman to develop, presenting him with \$5 as a bonus to do the work well. I have never seen my pictures, the money or the Englishman since.

"The architecture of the buildings in St. Pierre dates back to the Seventeenth Century. The town looks old and resembles the French quarter of New Orleans. Fresh water was continually running in streets. Slops were thrown into it, and were carried to the ocean.

"There were a few families of cultivated people on the island, but these were all French. There are not more than ten Americans, and I met none of these. Everybody with whom I talked seemed in ignorance that there was such a place as St. Lauts in the United States, and when I told them that I came from St.

Louis I was asked if it was in Africa
"The sugar crop is the life of the island.
"Martinique is a department of France,
and the fact that it is flourishing is due to the encouragement of its industries by the mother country It is represented in the French Chamber of Deputies, and is governed by a council made up of appointees by the French Government and of other members elected by the islanders."

DREAM OF NEW YORK WOMAN LED HER AND HER HUSBAND TO LEAVE MARTINIQUE BEFORE DISASTER.

New York, May 10.-Mrs. C. M. Craig of No. 41 West Forty-fifth street, who cturned from St. Pierre on the last trip of the steamer Royalma previous to the disaster, tells an interesting story of her experiences in Martinique and her flight from the island after a dream which she now regards as a premonition.

Mrs. Craig was accomparied to the West Indies by her husband and brother

The trip was made partly for pleasure and partly for Mr. Craig's health, "Of all the West Indian Islands we thought Martinique was the garden spot," said Mrs. Craig to-day. "The merchants were prosperous, the stores were fine, and Victor Hugo street was what I imagine the streets of paradise are.

as his vessel sank with a terrific explosion. In the afternoon a French coasting steamer arrived here from Fort de France, seeking assistance, as all the country was burnt up, the stock was dying; all the plantations were charred; the country people were flocking into the towns and a famine was feared. The steamer was loaded with food of all sorts and was sent back.

Colonies, M. Decrais, was instructed to telegraph to the Government of Martinique said it was the coffee, but I insisted that we take the next steamer, and we did.

"I dreamt that while a ball was m progress a terrible rain descended. I was with my husband and my brother. In my dream I saw them killed, not by the rain, but by the natives, while the rain was falling. They teemed to have been subjected to tortures, and then I awake." "I dreamt that while a ball was in progress a terrible rain descended. I was M. Decrais infor ed the Cabinet meeting | with my husband and my brother. In my dream I saw them killed, not by the

he late earthquake and cruption in the islands of the French West Indies It appropriates \$100,000, and authorizes the Secretary of War to use the necessary steamships and vessels belonging to the

Government to carry into effect the purpose bill was reported to the House, and Mr. Payne asked its present consideration. Mr. Shackelford of Missouri asked if the Republic of France was not able to take care of her own citizens. Mr. Payne replied that doubtless she was able, but the appro-priation, he thought, would be a gracious act to the people of a sister Republic, who had been grievously stricken. Under objection by Mr. Underwood of

Alabama, the bill was sent to the Committee on Appropriations.

STORY TOLD BY AN EYE WITNESS Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, May 1s.—The first mate of the Rora ma thus describes

the distaster at St. Pierre. "Between 6:30 and 7 o'clock in the morning on Thursday, without warning, there came a sort of whiriwing of steam, boiling mud and fire, which suddenly swept the shipping and the roadstead.

"There were some eighteen vessels an-chored in the harbor, including the Roraima, the French sailing ship Tamaya, four larger sailing ships and others. All fire vessels immediately canted over and began to burn. The Tamaya was a bark from Nantas, Captain Maurice, and was on her way to Pointe-a-Pitre.

"Ail the boats except the Roralma sank instantly and at the same moment every house ashore was utterly destroyed and

burned under the ashes and

Streets Paved With Corpses. An officer, who was sent ashore, pene-trated but a short distance into the city. He found only a few walls standing and the streets literally paved with corpses. The Governor of the island who had ar-rived only a few hours before the catastrophe was killed. Both the English and

American Consuls, with their families, were

reported to have perished. It is certain ere than forty out of the above 25,000 could have escaped."

The cruiser Suchet was here yesterday buying provisions for the survivors in the outlying districts. She sailed for Fort de France last night with a large quantity stores, which were immediately put und

military guard. Negroes are flocking in vast numbers into Fort de France from the urrounding country, demanding food. More Cinders Are Falling. A telegram from Fort de France says that hot mud and cinders have been falling all night throughout the island, and still continue doing great damage, and that when the final reports are received it will be

found that many people have been killed or injured in other parts of Martinique.

The Quebec Line steamship Korana arrived at the Island of Dominica yesterday, oringing a number of survivors from he sister ship, the Roraima. The captain of the Korona says that the eruption at St. Pierre was apparently from a new crater, and that accompanying the eruption there seemed to be a tidal wave, which overwhelmed the shipping

'ompany's officers in this city were advised to-day that the repair steamer Pouver Queentier had arrived at Fort de France, having rescued 450 persons from St. Pierre. She returned immediately to the scene of the disaster to search for further surviver The agent here of the Quebec Steamship Company has received a telegram from the company's agent at Dominica, saying that the survivors of the steamship Roralma, which was destroyed in the Martinique dis-

SURVIVORS FROM CANADIAN SHIP.

New York, May 10 .- The French Cable

The following are reported as saved: The quartermaster, the stewardess and Seamen Morley, Thompson, Moore, Evans, Benson, Mayer, Leady and three sailors. The first officer and assistant purser are in the hospital at Fort de France.

AMERICAN CRUISER TO THE RESCUE.

Cincinnati Ordered to Sail for Martinique With All Speed and Render What Assistance Is Necessary-Dixie May Carry Cargo of Supplies From New York to the Stricken Island.

Washington May 10.—Secretary of the Na-ry Moody has cabled the Commander of the ruiser Cincinnati, now at San Domingo "The situation in San Domingo is improvruiser Cincinnati, now at San Domingo City, to proceed to Martinique and render such aid as is possible.

The Secretary of the Navy found, after

ing. The provisional government has been announced at the seaports, and for the most part in the interior. All executive af-fairs are under the provisional government, that it would be safe to take the Cincinnati away from San Domingo. The reason for this belief was the following cablegram is doubt on this point, because the Navy

CORRESPONDENTS AND ARTISTS OFF FOR MARTINIQUE: The Republic is one of a group of newspapers that has just started a ship, bearing writers and photographers, for the port of St. Pierre. Other writers are already there, and will use all endeavor in sending complete accounts of the great disaster from the nearest cable station.